TELEGRAPHIC

From All Parts of the World.

GORTSCHAKOFF TO SALISBURY.

Russia's Reasons for Refusing to Quit Bulgaria.

MODIFICATIONS OF THE TREAT

Willing to Fight for the Territory Which Russia." She Has Already Conquered.

PLAN FOR A COMPROMISE.

Adoption of the Queen's Message Calling Out the Reserves.

> [BY CABLE TO THE HEBALD.] LONDON, April 10, 1878.

The reply of Prince Gortschakoff to Lord Salisbury's circular reached London last evening. It consists of twelve paragraphs categorically answering the objections to the Treaty of San Stefano raised by England. Paragraph ten was strangely omitted in the version published by the Times in its extra edition last night.

FIRM AND CALM.

The tone of the whole despatch of the Russian Chancellor is remarkable for calm. ness. The concessions that are offered re garding the boundaries of the new State appear conciliatory, but it should be remembered that the lines drawn in the treaty have never been definite. The frankness with which Prince Gortschakoff reiterates Russia's firm determination not to surrender the results of the war merits all praise from impartial men.

ON THE NICK OF TIME.

Some copies of the Times containing the despatch reached the House of Commons during the debate on the Queen's address, and the effect was to immediately cause a more peaceable feeling. The hope expressed that England will no longer refuse to recognize the existence of a new order of things in Turkey seemed to give many statesmen matter for contemplation.

REASONS FOR PRESENT OPINIONS.

Although the tone of the despatch is firm no yielding from the former attitude assumed by Russia is to be observed. The reply depreciates the importance of England's demands, giving plausible reasons for the proposed changes in the Ottoman Empire. Taken as a whole the argument is fairly made.

NOT ALTOGETHER SATISFACTORY.

In high Russian official circles in London the opinion prevails that the document does not deal fully and peremptorily enough with the great questions at issue. It is asserted that however mild and explanatory Prince Gortschakoff's reply may be, it is Impossible for Russia to tear up the Treaty of San Stefano.

DETERMINED AND SWALL BE DONE

Again, it is asserted that although slight rectification of the limits of Bulgaria may be agreed to, the formation of a new Bulgaria, south of the Balkans, in a manner similar to that of the creation of the Moldo-Wallachian principalities in 1830, has been positively determined on by Russia.

IS IT AN ULTIMATUM?

Russia cannot allow the result gained by blood to be lost and nothing further than a slight rectification of the Bulgarian lines will be conceded. This determination. as expressed, looks very much like an ulti-WHAT ENGLAND MAY EXPECT.

If England desires war Russia will not refuse to meet her in the field, and will rely on the gallantry and patriotism of her valiant soldiery to vindicate her honor and dignity. The army that has reached Constantinople after heroic sacrifices will maintain the honor of Russia against all ene-

PALSE RUMORS.

All rumors that have prevailed here during the past few days of Russia's yielding are totally unfounded. Russia cannot and will not yield!

PRINCE GORTSCHAROFF'S NOTE.

The Times issued a special edition last night containing the full text of Prince Gortschakoff's reply to Lord Salisbury's circular despatch. Prince Gortschakoff contests Lord Salisbury's assertions point by point, but the general tone of his reply appears to be conciliatory. He denies that the treaty of San Stefano creates a strong Slav State under the control of Russia, and declares that the arrangements relative to Bulgaria are only a development of the principle established by the Constantinople Conference. He continues:-

AN IMPOSSIBILITY.

"Bord Salisbury admits that a return to the programme of that Conference pure and simple is rendered impossible by the war. The fact that the San Stefano treaty is preliminary indicates that Russia has not preindged definite results and has left room for | Stefano and the English fleet retire from the

be under Russian control no more than Roumania, which also owes its existence to Russia. Russia is quite ready to abridge the term of the occupation of Bulgaria as much as possible.

WHY SUCH LIMITS.

"The limits of Bulgaria have only been indicated in general terms, in accordance with the nationality of the population. The details will be left to a mixed commission. The only object in assigning ports to Bulgaria is to assist her commercial development, by which England and the Mediterranean Powers, whose commerce has always been a powerful lever for their political influence, are likely to profit far more than

VERY MUCH SURPRISED.

Prince Gortschakoff expresses surprise at the objections to the stipulations of the treatry relative to Thessaly and Epirus. By the modest reforms stipulated for it is intended to avoid the appearance of either establishing Russian supremacy on the one hand or utterly neglecting the Greeks on the other. Russia did not forbid the Porte to consult the European Powers as well as Russia on the reforms for the Greek provinces. There is no longer any pretext for debarring Russia from the possession of Bessarabia as the freedom of the Danube is secured by the International Commission.

CONQUESTS IN ARMENTA: Prince Gortschakoff's tone in regard to Armenia is much more energetic. He says:-"Batoum is far from being equivalent to the pecuniary indemnity which it represents. The Russian acquisitions in Armenia have only a defensive value. Russia wishes to hold them so as not to have to besiege them at the beginning of each war. These territorial cessions are the natural consequence of the war. If England wished to avert them she had only to join Russia in exercising pressure upon the Porte, which would probably have compelled it to grant the reforms without war.

ENGLAND'S BESPONSIBILITY. "England having refused to do so she has now no ground to question the right for which Russia has shed her blood, namely, the right to establish a state of things which will henceforth render such sacrifices unnecessary, or, at least, less onerous. The assertion that Russia's annevations in Armenia will interfere with the European trade with Persia conflicts with statements previously made by British Ministers. Such assertions push mistrust to the extreme.

THE INDEMNITY IS SMALL.

"The complaints concerning the indemaity are equally ill founded. The sum is out of all proportion to 'Russia's sacrifices. In the deferment of the payment of the indemnity it is easier to see a design to keep the Porte up to its engagements in the interest of all than a design to paralyze Turkey; but there is no remedy against

A NEW ORDER OF THINGS

Prince Gortschakoff says in conclusion :-The situation may be summed up thus : Existing treaties have been successively infringed by the Porte in violating its obligations toward the Christians and by the Powers in interfering on behalf of the Christians, Lord Salisbury himself recognizes that great changes are necessary in the treaties hitherto regulating the East.

HOW ENGLAND SHOULD TALK.

"It remains for Lord Salisbury to say how he would reconcile these treaties and the recognized rights of Great Britain and the other Powers with the benevolent ends to which the united action of Europe has always been directed, and the attainment of which one learns with pleasure the English government desires-namely, good government, peace and liberty for the oppressed populations.

LET SALISBURY SUGGEST.

"It is equally for the Marquis of Salisa bury to say how he could attain the desired end outside the preliminaries of San Stefano and yet at the same time take due account of the rights Russia has acquired by the sacrifices she has borne alone.

NO GOOD ANSWER HAS BEEN GIVEN.

"Lord Salisbury's despatch contains no reply to these questions. It seems that entire liberty of appreciation and action would have been more naturally found by formulating, side by side with the objections contained in that despatch, some practical propositions of a nature to assure an understanding for the solution of the present difficulties."

VERY PRACEFUL IN TONE.

The Times, in its leading editorial this morning, says Prince Gortschakoff's reply shows a genuine desire to insure a peaceable solution. The Times' correspondent at Berlin says it appears that Austria and Germany recognize the European character of the Bessarabian question without, however, taking any direct steps to influence Russian

A COMPROMISE PROMISED.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the HEBALD telegraphs that negotiations have been begun with England for the purpose of enabling both countries to back down from their present antagonistic position. It is suggested that Russfa shall quit San

an ulterior understanding. Bulgaria will Dardanelles, thus enabling each nation to show a desire for conciliation.

WHERE WILL THEY GO? We are not told whither the Russians propose to retire. They will certainly not leave Bulgaria until all matters relating to that portion of the disputed territory are settled to their entire satisfaction.

ADOPTION OF THE ADDRESS. In the House of Commons last night the debate

on the Address to the Queen, in reply to her recent Message, was continued. Sir Wilfrid Lawson, on behalf of the radicals

moved the amendment, of which he had previously given notice, contesting the necessity of calling out the reserves. The amendment was rejected by a vote of 315

The Marquis of Hartington, Mr. W. E. Forster and many other liberals abstained from voting Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright supported the amendment

DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS. The debate preceding the vote on the address in the House of Commons was long, but unimporant. The speakers in opposition to the address were principally radicals, such as Messrs. Josef Chamberlain, Henry Richard and Jacob Bright.

HARTINGTON APPEALS IN VAIN. The Marquis of Hartington urgently appealed to Sir Willrid Lawson to withdraw his ame was undesirable to multiply the pearances of difference at the present ent. He would have had no hesita-on in supporting the amendment if he ommit the country to immediate war. Sir Wilfrid Lawson refused to withdraw his amendment, notwithstanding Lord Hartington's appeal. WILL NOT SHRINE FROM WAR.

Sir Stafford Northcote replied in a moderate speech, strongly denying that the government de stred war, although if the necessity arose, he said, they would not shrink from their duty.

The amendment proposed by Sir George Camp bell, praying Her Majesty to accept the preliminary conference suggested by Germany and abstafrom isolated action, while declaring England is ready to support the other Powers against the spoliation of Roumania, was withdrawn. The Address was then agreed to without a division. A JOURNALISTIC EXCOMMUNICATION.

ticle last night, in view of the "factious opposition which, not daring to move hostile resolutions to hamper the government by such speeche as Lord Granville's, Lord Derby's, the Duke o Argyle's and Mr. Gladstone's," calls upon the gov ernment to dissolve Parliament and thus termi nate the anarchy which has partially paralyzed it during the last two years.

The most interesting and important part of the debete was on Monday on Lord Derby's statement This showed the difference between Lord Derby and his colleagues to be of long standing and affect ing the substance of their entire Eastern policy. Lofd Derby disapproved of the early summoning of Parliament. The date ultimately fixed was a compromise on a proposition that Parliament should

.OPPOSED TO THE CREDIT VOTE. He disapproved so strongly of the vote of credit that he temporarily retired from the Cabinet, and for forty-eight hours his resignation was in Lord out of the reserves which induced him to resign There are other reasons, but what those other reasons are he cannot divulge until the propositions of the government from which he dissented are made known.

STATE SECRETS. It appears, therefore, that the government has come to some resolutions which at present are held in reserve. While the government has held from the outset that Russia cannot liberate hersel from existing engagements without the consent of the other contracting parties, Lord Derby attaches little importance to the necessity of requiring from her a format acceptance of that principle.

THE CONGRESS NOT ALL IMPORTANT. He recognizes that if the congress should meet not emphasize it as a primary requisite for a final arrangement of any kind. He regards the failure of the congress as comparatively unimportant. He failure a state of affairs justifying or requiring forcible defence of British interests. BRITISH INTERESTS

They might be the subject of further negotia ions, in which objections to various points of the treaty of San Stefano could be discussed between the individual Powers, but he deprecates on every ground England going to war on account of such interests as are involved in these questions. SOME SCHEME ON FOOT.

St. Petersburg telegrams are very pacific. They say the feeling gains ground that some formula will be invented which will remove the obstacles to the assembly of a congress, and that Prince Bis marck is evidently interesting himself to this end. They declare that Russia has not sought to exclude Europe from considering the solution of the East ern question and does not regard the method pro-posed by the treaty of San Stefano as the only solution Russia can accept.

VIEWS OF DIPLOMATISTS. Russian diplomatists say:-"Let Austria and Eng and state the solutions they desire. Perhaps by mutual concessions some satisfactory arrangement can be found. There is a wide basis for an agreement, seeing that all recognize that great changes are necessary and real guarantees must be secured against a renewal of the recent disturbances in Southeastern Europe, while the problems to be solved apart from national amo not be simplified by a European war.

"A NEW ARGUMENT FOR THE CONGRESS." Lord Salisbury's circular is also said to offer a new rgument for the Congress, for the questions raised by it are so numerous and important as to require many months for their discussion through the ordi-nary diplomatic channels. While this is the ianurg in Vienna it is known that Austria's writter objections to the Treaty of San Stefano, which ignation's return from Vienna, have given great dissatisfaction, the Russians saying Austria claims entirely too large concessions.

AUSTRIA NOT "BLUFFING."
In Vienna Count Andrassy's friends declare that there is no question of driving a bargain at all; that Austria has simply pointed out the European interests which are damnified by the Treaty of Nevertheless Count Andrassy still chings to idea of a Congress; so closely, indeed, that in of getting any settlement whatever accepted by both the Hungarians and pro-Russian Court party, and in default of such acceptance Count Andrassy's position will be untenable.

ENGLISH SENTIMENT AT STAMBOUL The drift of the news from Constantinople is again distinctly pro-English. The position of Veryk Pacha, President of the Council of Ministers, s said to be strengthened, and new objection have been taken by the Turks against Russian military movements. The Russians are completing the fortifications commenced by the Turks at Tchekmedje and Derkos. Fresn purchases of arms

WHAT IS NECESSARY TO PEACE. The Journal de St. Petersbury, adverting to the hopes of the maintenance of peace which have gained ground during the last few days, points out what would have to be done in order to effect a so lution of the crisis. "Russia," it says, "demands that the benefits obtained for the Christians shall not be secured by inefficacious stipulations like those of 1856, but by material guarantees. Russia cannot accept the ephemeral decision of a Congress, because it would not assure peace. If Europo be disposed to under-take a settlement of the Eastern question in the

sense of emancipating the Christians Russia will tions at issue must be inspired by confidence, not

DISTRUST OF THE ROUMANIANS. Russian garrisons have relieved the Roumanian at Widdin, Nikopolis and Rahova so that the Rus sians now hold the Danube from its mouth to the Servian frontier.

ROUMANIA STUBBORN. A telegram from Bucharest says the report is confirmed that Prince Chika has been authorized to inform Prince Gortschakoff that Roumanian army would suffer itself to be crushed rather than be disarmed Prince Charles has notified the Russian Consul to the same effect It is stated that Russia is about to relinquish the clause of the treaty guaranteeing the passage her army through Roumania, and send a delegate to treat directly with Vienna Political Correspondence, nowever, asserts that the Russian representative at Bucharest re peated Prince Gortschakoff's threats on Sunday.

DISTRUST OF GERMANY. A Berlin despatch to the Pall Mail Gazette says:-Notwithstanding the favorable reports in the Berlin press there is reason to believe that M. Bratiano, the Roumanian Premier, is dissatisfied with the results of his visit here. Germany has eclined to use direct pressure upon Russia for the withdrawal of her claim to Hessarabia. The gov-erament has advised M. Bratiano to iny his case before the Czar, and endeavor to come to terms by an amicable arrangement."

CONFIDENCE IN BISMARCK. The Journal de St. Petersbourg says:-"Nonescan exercise pacific influence better than the Berlin Cab. inet, which inspires confidence at Vienna, London, and St. Petersburg. If the Congress assembles for the discussion of new guarantees Russia will test them, with a sincere wish to find them sufficient. LESS AND LESS.

The official Wiener Abend Post states that by the ministerial declarations made Monday night in the British Parliament the prospects of the assemblin of a congress are again thrown into the back-ITALY RIGOROUSLY NEUTRAL.

Count Corti, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs. in the Chamber of Deputies at Rome vesterday, said that Italy was free from all which constituted the public law of Europe. The progress of negotiations between European cabinets afforded grounds for believing that there would be a peaceful settlement. In any event Italy would preserve a rigorous neutrality.

The London stock market was quiet yesterday, but prices in the foreign department were upheld by quotations from the Continent. Russians at one time touched their highest point since ship. It is surmised in some quarters that Cont. nental prices are supported by a combination which is endeavoring to negotiate a new Russian loan. One of the members of the Berlin banking house of Mendelssohn was in Paris yesterday seeking the co-operation of the Paris financial houses concerned in last year's loan to place about 300,000,000f. more Several Paris despatches state that Herr Mendelssohn returns to Beriin unsuccessfu

REFUGEES PROM THESSALY. Eight thousand Thessalians, from burned villages in Thessaly, have taken refuge in Greece. They are utterly destitute.

IMPORTING AMERICAN BEEF. The English Privy Council have licensed Avon mouth Dock, Bristol, for the importation of beef from the United States and Canada.

REDUCTION OF WAGES A conference took place at Manchester yesterda between the cotton operatives and masters of North and Northeast Lancashire. The operatives offered to submit to a five per cent reduction of wages as a compromise, but the masters refused

A PLEASANT DAY. The weather in the metropolis yesterday was

EX-CONGRESSMAN VANCE. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

CINCINNATI, Obio, April 9, 1878. The missing Colonel Vance, ex-Congressman from San Francisco, where he appeared a day or two ago in a demented condition. Last night Mrs. Vance, who is at Gallipolis, received a telegram from the proprietor of the Lick House, at San Francisco, announcing that he was there

an insane condition, and asking what should be done with him. It seems that his brother-in-law, named Aleshire, who had been hunting up clews to his whereabouts, had several days before traced him to St. Louir, where it was bound he had stopped several days; alterward to Omaba, where he stopped part of a day. From the last named point a detective hamed George Knight was despatched to San Francisce, where he will be due to-morrow. The stories of Vance having eloped with a woman are all pure labrications; at least at none of the places where he stopped was he accompanied by anyone. The amount of money he borrowed and took away is greatly overstated. The entire sum he obtained could not possibly exceed \$1,000. Insanity runs in the family, and this is the only explanation that can be made for his conduct.

SUICIDE OF A BANKER.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 9, 1878.

Charles Pardee, a wealthy backer of Skaneatele committed suicide about two o'clock this afternoon by cutting his throat. He was aged about seventy-ave years. Supposed cause, nosaccial difficulties.

JACK KEHOE'S FATE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

An application was made to day before the Board o Pardons for the commutation of the death sentence of Jack Kehoe, to be executed at Pottsville April 18, t imprisonment for life. A petition was presented signed by 1,000 citizens of Schurlkill county, in signed by 1,000 citizens of Schuylkill county, in layor of an application, all of whose names were obtained by William Kahoe, who was present during the argument and wept in several instances. Two affidavits have also been presented from Noal Dougherty and John Campbeil, inmates of the Kastern Pentientiary, concerned in the murder for which Kehoe is to be hanged, alleging that the condeutsed man had not participated in the crime by which Frank Langdon loss his life in 1862. A lotter was also read from the attoracy who defended Yellow Jack Donohue, excepted at Mauch Chunk in June lest, exculpating kehoe. Donohue was hanged for the murder of Morgan Powell, but had also been concerned in the Kling of Langdon nine years previously. John W. Ryan, counsel for nearly all the Molly Maguires hanged last June, made an able effort in behalf of Kehoe and the latter's tate is uncertain. The decision will be rendered to morrow.

M'EVOY'S EXECUTION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] COLUMBIA, S. C., April 9, 1878. Robert McEvoy, the Arken prisoner, who is unde sentence of death for the killing of Major James J. Gregg; of Augusts, Ga., two years ago, was again re-

thereby postponed from the 12th to the 19th inst. The fact is worthy of notice, as this is the third such res-pite he has received, on legal grounds, within a mouth. A fourth, however, is scarcely to be expedied,

MURDERED FOR "TOO MUCH LOVE."

BIDDRFORD, Me., April 9, 1878. Early this morning a fisherman rowing down the

river discovered the body of a woman near the shore, with no clothing save a chemise, and with a ropthe authorities and conveyed to the City Hall. The greatest excitement prevailed all day in the city and into in the atternoon a sister of Frederick Savage identified the woman as Rose Vincent, of Methuen, Mass., and gave a clew which upon being followed up led to the arrest of Savage. This evening he contessed the crime. He is a Frenchman, is married and has children. When asked why he did it, he said, "On, I loved her too much."

END OF A STRIKE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] TOPRKA, Kan., April 9, 1878. All trains on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad are moving regularly to-day. The strike appears now to be july at an end and no more trouble EXCITED MORAVIANS.

MYSTERIOUS . DEAD INPANT-DOMESTIC DISCORD-ATTEMPTED SUICIDE AND WIFE

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. 1

BETHLEHEM, Pa., April 9, 1878. This quiet Moravian town has for the past few days poen in a state of flerce excitement. On Saturday the dead body of an infant was found in the under-Yohe, who was searching the place for some goods bat had been stolen last summer and were supposed to be hidden in Mr. Huth's place. The remains of the child had lain so long that the stench by the officers. Mr. Huth said there was nothing in it but lime; but upon its being opened the officer found the child, wrapped in clothes. Huth asked that nothing be said about it and that he would bury it. said that he got the body from its father and that he had promised to pay him for his services, but had not done so. The jury, not being satisfied with the state ment of Huth, bad a warrant issued for his arrest, and he now awaits the further action of the Grand Jury and the District Attorney.

ment of Huth, cad a warrant issued for his arrest, and he now awaits the jurther action of the Grand Jury and the District Attorney.

Last evening the cit.24ns of Canal street were startled by the roport of a pisiol and the news that Jacob Huth, nephew of the undertaker Huth, had killed minself. The facts are that he is only nucleed years old and was married about a year ago to a girl sbout fourteen years of age. They at once began housekeeping, but did not live happily, often indelging in childleh quarrels. Young Huth was jealous of his wife, and did not frust her as har as chastity was concerned. They had dressed themselves for the purpose of attending a pirty last evening when they entered into a dispute. The husband then left his young wife in the parlor, and, going to his bedroom, fired two bullets into his head. The shot took effect in the right temporal region and passed through the brain. An nour after the snooting he was able to speak, and said that he meant to kill himself. When his father reached his side last evening the scene was a harrowing one, and both wept like children. He expressed regret at what he had done then, but this morning hoped he would die, and said that he would kill himself when his father reached his side last evening the scene was a harrowing one, and both wept like children. He expressed regret at what he had done then, but this morning hoped he would die, and said that he would kill himself any way should he racever. The young wile was terribly shocked by the tragedy, and ner wallings and mosnings could be heard for squares. He is still alive, though his death is moniantarily looked for.

ATTERITY TO MYRORE A WIPE.

Henry Rice is a flerce looking and brutal French German living on Second street, near Rim. On Saturday he abused his wife year badd vant annally assaulted her and battered her head with a piece of wood. He had her on the forchead so that the blood occod-from the woulds. By Sunday bis temper had not improved. He came home and again began his abuse of her, he knecked

THE LIZZIE MARY MUTINY.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. 1

NEWPORT, R. I., April 9, 1878 The revenue cutter Samuel Doxtor, in command o Captain Garson, has gone to Vineyard Haven to look after the mutinous crew of the brig Lizzie Mary, o being detained at that place.

THE TRANSIT AND THE ECLIPSE.

CHANCES OF FAVORABLE WEATHER FOR THE OBSERVATION OF THE PHENOMENA. WASHINGTON, April 9, 1878

The Chief Signal Officer, General Myer, has addresse letter to Rear Admiral Rodgers, Superintenden of the Naval Ooservatory, in reference to the chances of favorable weather for the observation of the ap preaching transit of Morcury on May 6, and the total eclipse of the sun on July 29, from which the follow ing is an extract :-

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8, 1878.
Rear Admiral John Roddens, United States Nev.
Superintendent Navai Observatory, Washington

Euperintendent Navai Observatory, washington
D. C.:—
bit—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt
the district.

and in reply your communication of the 21st alt., and in reply to furnish the following table showing probable con-ditions of the weather at the stations named on May 5 and July 25, the dates respectively of the approach-ing franci

Stations.	North Latitude. Deg. Min.		West Longi- tude. Deg. Min		May S.	July 29
	45		112	. 3	37	72
Denver, Col	39			4	26	52
Colorado Springs, Col	48	55			57	24
Pike's Peak, Col	33	45	104	512	25	25
Fort Richardson (Jacks		CO P. Sa.		200	71110	
boro, lexas)	33		98	16	931	90
Fort Colville, W. T	48	41	117	54	50	48
Fort Griffin, Texas	32	. 8	99	1	100	100
Fort Lynn, Cal	38	5.8e	103	3.30	561	76
Camp Stambaugh, W. T.	42	30	109	Second .	561	36
South Pueblo, Cal	35	15.43	104	-	57	86

With the hope that the information herein contained may assist not only observations undertaken by the observers under your charge, but the many other observers whom the occasion will interest, am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, ALBERT J. MYER. Brigadier General (brevet assigned), Chief Signal Officer

This table gives the chances of weather favorable for astronomical observations in the interior of the continent. Thus, at Virginia City, on May 6, the changes of favorable weather are about four out of ten on July 29 they are over seven out of ten; at Rich Pike's Peak they are only two and one-half out of ter

on either date, and so for the rest OPENING OF CANAL NAVIGATION.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. RONDOUT, N. Y., April 9, 1878 Water was let into the Delaware and Hudson Cana to-day and some boats will be started for Honesdale

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

JPFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OPPICER
WASHINGTON, APRIL 10-1 A. M. For New England, increasing cloudiness, followed

by rain, warmer southerly winds, falling barometer. For the Middle Atlantic States and lower lake region, warmer, cloudy and rainy weather, southeas veering to southwest winds, and failing possibly fol owed by rising barometer.

For the South Atlantic States, cloudy and ralay, followed by clearing weather, southeasterly veering to outhwesterly winds, stationary temperature, falling followed by rising barometer. 'the East Guif States, clear or partly cloudy

weather, warm southerly veering to colder north west winds, rising barometer. For the West Gulf States, colder, clear or partly logdy weather, northerly winds, rising barometer.

weather, proceded by rain in the Onto Valley, warm southerly, veering to westerly winds, rising barome For the upper lake region, Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri valleys, the storm contre will move to the northeastward, accompanied by rain and loilowed by clearing weather, rising barometer, south west, vearing to northwest winds, stationary or lower

The rivers will remain nearly stationary. Cautionary signals continue at Jacksonville, Savan nah, Tybee Island, Charleston, Smithville, Wilming ton, Cape Lookout, Cape Hatterns, Kitty Hawk Cape Henry, Nortolk, Battimore, Lewes, May, Atlantic City, Barnegat, Sandy Hook, New York, New Haven, New London, Newport, Wood's Hole, Boston, Thatcher's Island, Oswego, Rochoster, Buffalo, Eric, Cieveland, San-dunky, Toledo, Detroit, Port Huron, Alpena, Grand

shore signals at Indianola and Galveston. THE WEATHER YESTERDAY. The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the pest twenty-four hours, in com parison with the corresponding date of last year, as

Facenaba Marquette and Duluth, and cautionary of

Lucington, Chicago, Milwaukee and Section 1.

JERSEY ELECTIONS

MEAGER RETUENS -A DEMOCRATIC MAYOR. The charter election in Jersey City was held yester day, but up to midnight the returns were of such a character as to leave the result considerably in doubt. Henry J. Hopper, democrat, is by a majority of from 2,000 to 3,000. In the First district the democratic ticket was elected clean, returning William Clarke to of Public Works, Matthew W. Kelly to the Board of Alderufes, D. C. McNaughton to the Board of Education and John McDonough to the Board of Police Commissioners.

elected to the Board of Works, Thomas Reilly (dem corat) to the Board of Alderman, Patrick Malone (in-dependent democrat) to the Board of Police Com-missioners and J. Ft. O'Sullivan (democrat) to the

hissioners and J. Pv Osnivan (temocrat) to the Board of Education. In the Third district Daniel Saule (republican) was ciented Alderman; John McLaughine (democrat) to the Board of Works, and J. A. Weils (republican) to the Board of Education. In the Fourth district the democrats elected William F. Kern Alderman and Edward O'Donnell to the Board of Fire Commissioners, leaving the Fresholders in doubt. The Fifth district has probably gone cattrely republican, and no returns were received from the Sixth district. In the county the democrats will probably have ten out of the sixteen Fresholders. Freeholders.
In Hoboken E. V. S. Besson was elected Mayor;
August Bente, Treasurer; H. R. Alberts, Clerk, and
John McMahon, Collector. The balance of the ticket
was still in doubt at midnight.

RISING FROM THE DEAD.

Reports of a startling occurrence have just come te light in Paterson, N. J., which are the topic of conersation everywhere in that city. On Tuesday last a daughter of Mr. J. B. Demarest, a grocer, of No. 33 Willis street, died, it was supposed, from heart disease On Friday the lather left the collin by the side of which he had been kneeling and passed to an adjoining room, where he threw himself on an arm chair, and weeping hid his face is this hands. Suddenly he beard or thought he heard the patter of a familia footiall, and looking up saw to his great surprise the door to the adjoining room, softly opened and his child dressed in her shroud entering. Sha tottered across the floor to where he sat, and throwing herself upon his knee twined her arms about his neck. The she nested down in his arms and fell allowly backward. He lifted her up, but the vital spark had flows. The first semblance of her death had been a trance. The lift dead body was interred on that thy. which he had been kneeling and passed to an adjoin-

TELEGRAPHIC ITEMS.

The Grand Orange Lodge of New Brunswick opened a sessions at Fraderickion yesterday.

A writ of error and stay of proceedings have been granted in the case of William Pierson, under sentence of death in Livingstone county. The police complaint against Mrs. Frankfin, who fired the shot that killed Mile. Volante, on Pastucket The Union School building at Dundee, Ill., was burned at two o'clock yesterday morning. Tho loss is \$25,000, which is partially covered by insurance.

Application has been made to the Supreme Court for a temporary injunction on the Pawtucket (R. I. Institution for Savings to protect it against a possible

Katie Judge, charged with setting fire to the residence of Joseph Stanwood in Topsfield, Mass. pleaded guilty yesterday, and was beld in \$10,500 ball to appose for sentence in the May term at Newburyport. Chapman, a notorious land title swindler, who has been in jail at Urbans, lil., nearly a year awatting trial, has pleaded guilty and was sentenced yesterday to twenty years in the Penitentiary. He operated largely in the Northwest.

Since January 1, 2,000 horses, costing \$152,000, have been purchased at Montreat and stripped to the United States, being about four hundred horses in excess of the total export for the same time the previous year. The demand continues brisk.

A fire at Galveston, Texas, yesterday morning destroyed thirteen frame buildings on both sides of Market street, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-night streets. Only one building in the block was saved. Loss \$50,000. Insurance \$30,000. A fire at Rockford, Mich., on the line of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railway yesterday morning, de-stroyed the railroad depot, the Lapham Hoese, Stin-son House and some twenty other trame buildings. The loss is estimated at \$30,000. There is very little insurance.

nsurance.

A deficiency of \$5,000 in the accounts of John Stimmel, a clerk in the Philadelphia Tax office, was discovered yesterday, when the list of derinquents was placed in the hands of the collector. Stimmel had concealed his default by not entering on his books all the money paid to him for taxes. The deficiency will be made good by his bondsmen.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Admiral William R. Taylor, United States/Navy, to at the Windsor. Bishop William Bacon Stevens, o Philadelphia; General Anson Stager and General Will-Manager of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, are at the Fifth Avenue. Thomas C. Durant s at the Gilsey. Henry R. Pierson, of Albany, is at ville, and George B. Spriggs, of the Great Western Railway of Canada, are at the Hoffman. Captain F. Ward, of Governor General Dufferin's staff, and W. T. Walters, of Baltimore, are at the Brevoort. Genral John G. Hazard, of Rhode Island, is at the Albemarle. Benjamin Stark, of New London, is at the St. Lieutenant Commander M. L. Johnson, United States Navy, is at the New York. General E

P. Bullard, of Saratoga, is at the Grand Central. MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The steamship Bothers, for Queenstown and Liverpool, will sail from this port on Wednesday. The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at

nall past eight o'clock A. M.

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